

“In the name of Allah,  
the Compassionate, the Merciful”

# Arabic Exercise Book II: Unit 1-5

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As Allah and His messenger ﷺ have taught us...

*"The Muslim is he from whose tongue and hand a Muslim is safe..."*  
(Sahih Bukhari & Muslim)

*"The Believers, men and women, are protectors one of another..."*  
(Qur'aan 9:71)

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## Table of Contents:

Lesson 1: Connecting Alif .....	p. 7
Lesson 2: Connecting Ba .....	p. 13
Lesson 3: Connecting Ta .....	p. 19
Lesson 4: Connecting Tha .....	p. 27
Lesson 5: Connecting Jeem .....	p. 35
Lesson 6: Connecting Ha .....	p. 47
Lesson 7: Connecting Kha .....	p. 57
Lesson 8: Review .....	p. 69
Lesson 10: Connecting Daal .....	p. 79
Lesson 11: Connecting Dhaal .....	p. 89
Lesson 12: Connecting Ra .....	p. 99
Lesson 13: Connecting Za .....	p. 108
Lesson 14: Connecting Seen .....	p. 119
Lesson 15: Connecting Sheen .....	p. 129
Lesson 16: Review .....	p. 141
Lesson 18: Connecting Sawd .....	p. 151
Lesson 19: Connecting Dawd .....	p. 163
Lesson 20: Connecting Tau .....	p. 175

# Lesson 1: Connecting Alif

## Part 1: What You Need to Know

### What does Alif look like when it is connected to other letters in a word?

Alif looks different depending on where it is in a word. Below are some examples of how Alif changes in the beginning, middle and end of a word. **Important!** Alif joins to letters that come before it but CANNOT join to letters that come after it. This is because Alif has to look different than Laam in a word (we will learn about Laam in the coming lessons).

**Memory Hint:** "Alif is A lollipop stick."



Alone



End



Middle



Beginning

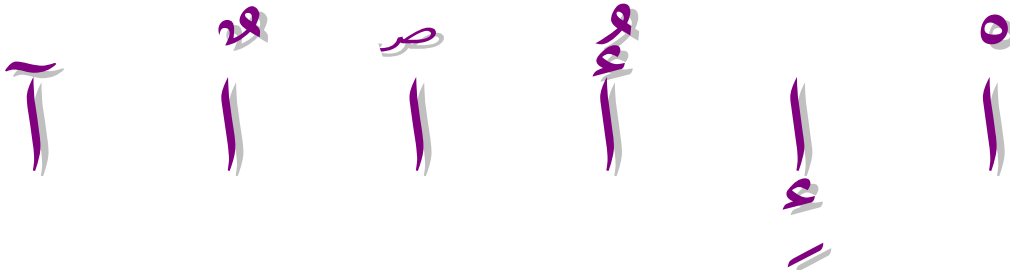
At the end of a word Alif has a tail to join it to the letter that comes before it.

In the middle of a word Alif has a tail to join it to the letter that comes before it, **but not to the letter that comes after it.** This is to make Alif look different than Laam.

At the beginning of a word Alif looks just like it does when it is alone because it cannot connect to the letter that comes after it.

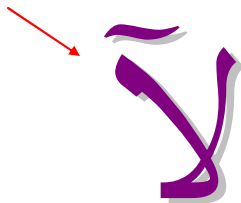
### Why does Alif sometimes look different?

You will see in the Qur'an that Alif (and all other letters in Arabic) appear with many different symbols on top or underneath of them. These symbols change the sound that the letters make. Below are some examples of some of the symbols you will see. **Important!** For right now just pay attention to the letters being studied and we will learn about the symbols later.

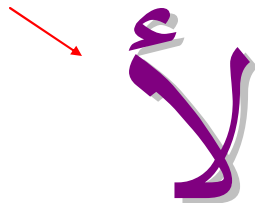


**Laam/Alif:** Alif also has a form that it makes with the letter Laam that is different from any other letter in the Arabic alphabet (see examples below). This combination is called 'Laam Alif'. When you look at the examples below remember that the Laam comes first and then the Alif (marked with a red arrow) comes second. You will find this combination many times in the Qur'an.

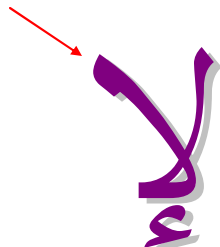
Alif



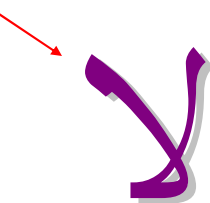
Alif



Alif



Alif



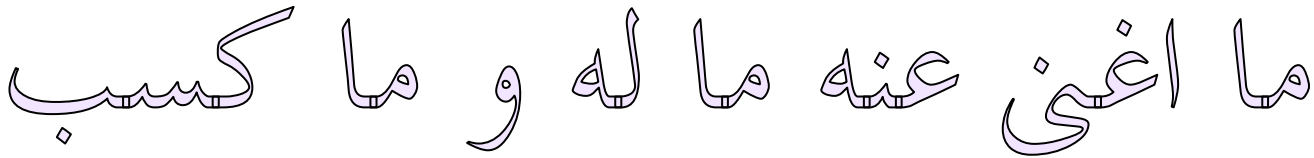
**Can you find the Alif?**

Circle the Alif in each example and write **B** for beginning, **M** for middle or **E** for end on the line under each word. **Note:** Use the examples from **Part A** to show your child how each Alif should look.



**Now look at the ayah below, can you find all of the Alif's?**

Put a circle around every Alif that you find! **Note:** 1. All examples given come from the Qur'an. 2. Vowel markings have been omitted and breaks have been made between the letters to make identification of letters easier. 3. Make sure your child can tell the difference between Laam and Alif. In the ayah below there are **4 Alif's and 1 Laam**. Remember **Alif cannot be connected to letters that come after it**.



Suratul-Lahab, V. 2 (Translation: "No profit to him (Abu Lahab) from all his wealth and all his gains.")

**Let's learn how to write Alif in the beginning, middle, and end of a word!**

Trace the forms of the letter below (start at the dot and follow the line in the direction of the arrow).



## Part IV: Writing Practice Continued

Now write each form of the letter by yourself.

**Note:** Allow your child to practice without expecting him to keep letters on the line or perfectly straight, most children are not capable of that at this level.

\_\_\_\_\_ B

\_\_\_\_\_ M

\_\_\_\_\_ E

## Part V: search & Find

**More Practice!** If you would like to get some more practice with Alif, use the following ayah and look for as many Alif's as you can. Use tally marks (i.e. /) on the chart below each time you find an Alif. The correct answer is noted next to the chart so cover it if you do not want to know the answer ahead of time. **Note:** Be careful to only count Alif's. **The rule is if it does not look like the forms studied in this lesson skip it.** Also be careful of counting Laam's (which are connected to letters that come both before and after, Alif can only be joined to letters that come before), this is a common mistake. The first few have been done for you. Once again, do not worry about all the other symbols and letters, we will learn about them in the coming lessons, insha-Allah©.

وَأَعْتَصِمُوا بِحَبْلِ اللَّهِ جَمِيعًا وَلَا تَفَرَّقُوا ۗ وَاذْكُرُوا نِعْمَتَ  
اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُمْ إِذْ كُنْتُمْ أَعْدَاءً فَأَلَّفَ بَيْنَ قُلُوبِكُمْ فَأَصْبَحْتُمُ  
بِنِعْمَتِهِ إِخْوَانًا وَكُنْتُمْ عَلَىٰ شَفَا حُفْرَةٍ مِّنَ النَّارِ فَأَنْقَذَكُم  
مِّنْهَا ۚ كَذَٰلِكَ يُبَيِّنُ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ ءَايَاتِهِ ۗ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَهْتَدُونَ ﴿١٣﴾

ل ل ل	
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Answer: Twenty-three

## Part VI: Alphabet Review

Now time for a little review! Name each letter in the field below.

**Bonus Game:** Call out a letter and have your child find it in the field. If he is correct color in a circle at the bottom of the page. When all the circles are filled in, he wins the game!

ذ د ج خ ه غ ف ق ث

ص ض ط ك م ن ت ا ل

ب ي س ش ء ر و ز ظ

ذ ط ا ك ح ن ل ه ح

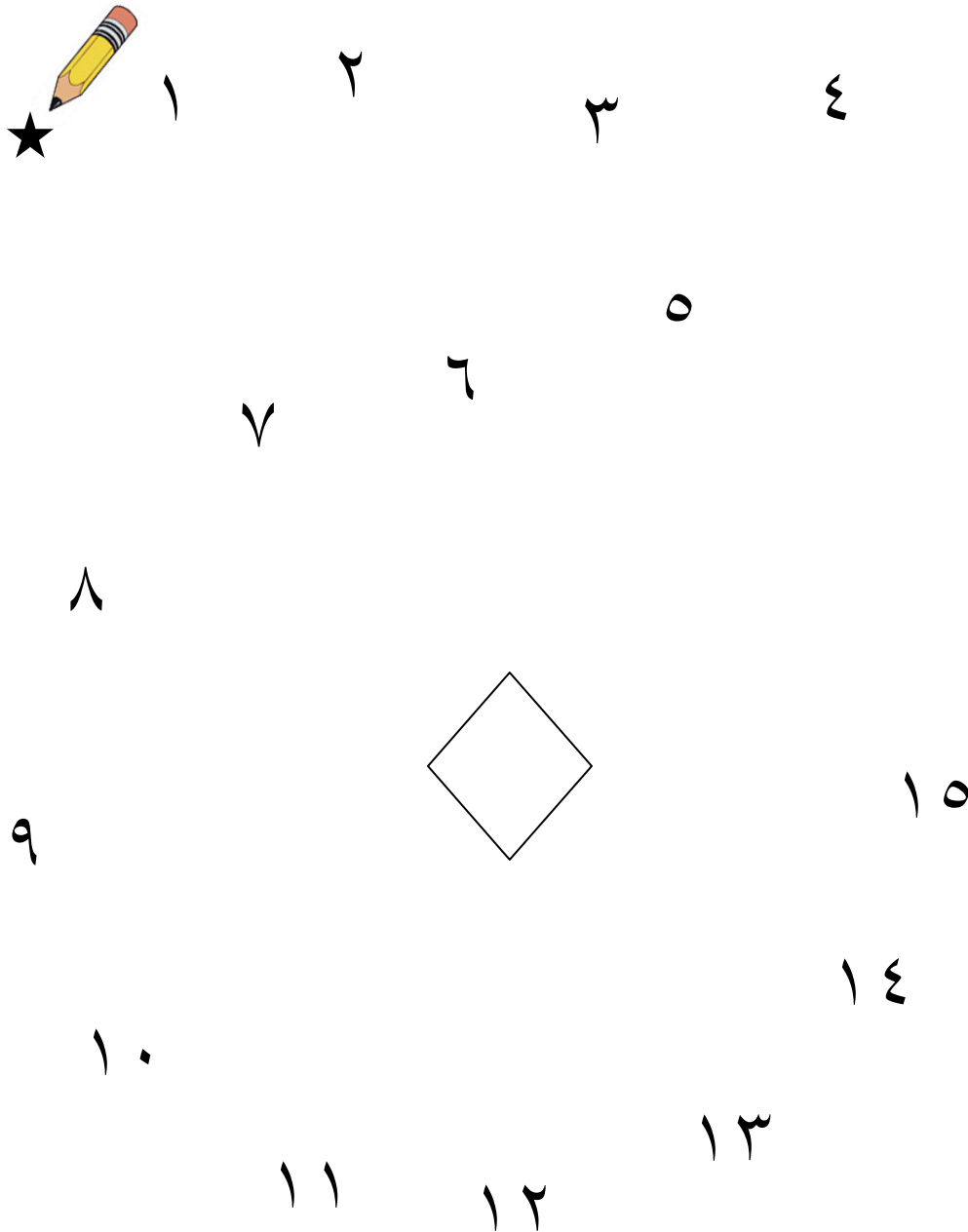
Start Here



You Won!

## Part VII: Fun Activity

Complete the following Dot-to-Dot to review your Arabic numbers, and to practice one of the letters in Arabic that is hardest to write! Do you know what that letter is?



Answer: Jeem